

Silent Worker

VOL. X. NO. 9.

TRENTON, N. J., MAY, 1898.

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Written for THE SILENT WORKER.

GLIMPSES OF ASBURY PARK.

AS the New Jersey Association of the Deaf is to hold its biennial meeting this summer at Asbury Park, our readers will be interested in an account of that world-famous resort, with views showing its principal attractions.

Baths and other health-resorts for the rich leisure classes are no new thing, but it is only within the last twenty years and in the United States that it has been possible for practically the whole population above the level of unskilled laborers to take a summer outing at the shore or in the mountains, as a regular part of the year's program. The great advance in the rate of wages, and the equally wonderful cheapening of the rates of fare by railway and steamboat have made this annual vacation possible to our workers; the changed conditions of labor have made it a necessity. A hundred years ago, our fathers plodded on at their work of hand or brain, at an easy pace, from dawn to dark, six days in the week, from one year's end to another. Today we strain thought and eyes and limbs in fierce activity for perhaps half the number of hours in the old working day, and wear out twice the amount of vital energy that our fathers consumed in a day's work. Just so a plough-horse toils all day in the furrow, while the coach-horse, dashing along with his heavy load at a twelve-mile gait, finishes his day's work in a single hour. And while the plough-horse may perform his task from one year's end to another, the higher bred coacher must at intervals be turned out to grass or he will completely break down. Thirty years ago, few people saw that the tendency of modern life was such as to make a summer vacation and a place to spend it to best advantage, necessities to the mass of the people.

The man who saw this truth first and saw it clearest, was Mr. James A. Bradley, the founder of Asbury Park. Having been obliged to leave for a while his business in New York city, and to go to the sea-shore to regain his health, he was struck with the advantages offered by the tract which is now occupied by the city of Asbury Park. Monmouth County, in which it lies, has always been noted for its healthfulness and for the fertility of its soil—it stands about tenth in the United States for the value of its agricultural products—and while it is entirely rural in character, it lies conveniently near the great centres of population, New York and Philadelphia. The beach is unsurpassed for surf bathing, while inlets at frequent intervals afford still-water bathing, boating and fishing for those who dread the roughness of the open ocean. The country back from the ocean gives opportunity for delightful drives and rambles. The railway facilities of the place are the very best, as both the Pennsylvania and the Reading railroads run frequent trains direct from New York and Philadelphia, and through their network of branches and connecting roads, Asbury

Park is easily and quickly reached from any point within their "spheres of influence."

One would say that the very first thing to be sure of in a health resort would be its healthfulness, yet many places which have a vogue as sanitariums are positively dangerous to health from overcrowding, imperfect sewerage and shallow wells contaminated by surface drainage.

In Asbury, on the other hand, all these dangers have been foreseen and carefully guarded against, largely for the reason that, unlike Topsy, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," it did not "just grow," but was carefully planned in advance by its far-sighted founder, advised by the best sanitary experts.

The avenues, especially those leading back from the ocean, are wide and straight, allowing a free circulation of air; the system of drainage and sewerage is scientifically perfect; the water-supply, rising by a natural pressure to a height

A man, even though he may like a glass of beer or a cocktail himself, will much prefer to leave his wife and children in a town which offers nothing to draw to itself the hordes of drunken ruffians and dissolute persons which descend from Sunday excursion trains on seaside towns where there is unrestrained freedom to act out their vicious tastes.

Mention should be made of the favor which Asbury finds as a meeting-place for associations of all kinds. Our cut shows the fine building, Educational Hall, which has been put up for the purpose of affording a meeting place to the crowds that flock to these gatherings. It is in this building, which will seat 4,000 people, that the meetings of the N. J. Association of the Deaf will be held on July 2d next. In the Auditorium, another and still larger building, open at the side to the ocean breezes, addresses on various subjects of interest are given frequently during the season by speakers of the first ability.

Although its chief importance is as a summer resort, Asbury Park has a permanent population large enough to entitle it to rank as a town of some importance. It has two banks and a trust company, and the buildings occupied by these institutions are as handsome as most of those in our largest cities. Perhaps the best proof of a large permanent population of a high class is the magnificent high school building recently completed. Of this building Dr. Green, Principal of the N. J. State Normal School, says that it is the most perfect building for school purposes that he has ever seen.

The grade of instruction given is shown by the fact that Rutgers and

a number of other reputable colleges admit its graduates without examination. We are proud to say that Mr. T. Frank Appleby, of the Board which governs our school, was, perhaps, the most active member of the Asbury Park School Board in causing and in directing the erection of this building.

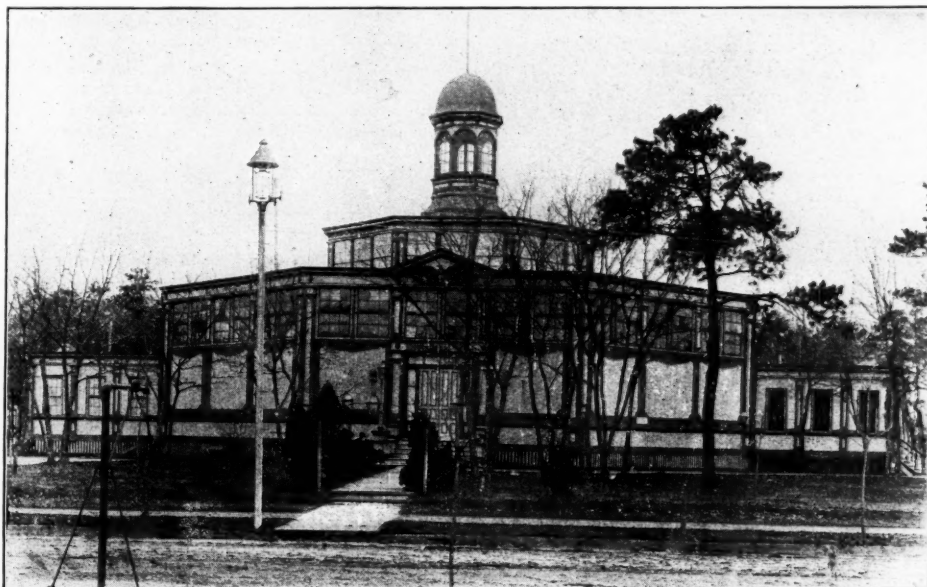
Of the bathing to be had at Asbury, we need say nothing. Our picture describes it more graphically than words could possibly do.

The electric railroad which encircles the town not only gives prompt service between the railroad station and the leading hotels, but affords a most delightful ride in a hot day, its course lying through wide avenues swept by the ocean breezes and along the shores of Pleasure Bay, a beautiful sheet of water lying to the north and now beautified into a bit of fairyland. This trolley road, by the way, is about the only one we know of which obeys the Divine command, "Thou shalt do no murder."

For information furnished and for the loan of cuts we are indebted to T. Frank Appleby, Esq., and to the *Torch*, the enterprising and elegantly printed illustrated paper of Asbury Park.

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The Pilot steers his bark by the Polar star, although he never expects to become possessor of it.—*Quentin Durward*.



EDUCATIONAL HALL—ASBURY PARK, N. J.

of thirty feet above the surface, is obtained from artesian wells sunk to the depth of 600 feet, and so is absolutely free from all possible surface contamination.

A drawback to many shore resorts is that when the breeze blows from the land it is insufferably hot and often malarious. Here, the pine forests which lie back of the city cool the air and impart a quality not less agreeable nor less wholesome than the savor of the sea.

The government of Asbury Park is one of the conditions which make it attractive to the average quiet, orderly, but liberty-loving citizen.

No liquor is allowed to be sold in the city, disorder at any time is instantly suppressed and on Sunday in particular a degree of quiet is enforced. The beach is under constant patrol, and boisterous conduct, or the wearing of costumes which, even if not immoral, tend to cause a sensation, will bring a request, polite but not to be denied, for the immediate withdrawal of the offending person.

At the same time, there is no such restraint placed on one as at the neighboring resort, where one is reminded of Jack Tar's objection to the Sailor's Home:

"A bell to sing and a bell to pray,
And a bell for this and a bell for that,
And, 'wipe your feet upon the mat.'
They calls it a home—I calls it a prison."



WESLEY LAKE—ASBURY PARK, N. J.

RETROSPECT OF THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF.

BY HENRY WINTER SYLE.

(Concluded.)

THE New York Institution was incorporated April 15th, 1817, the very day the Hartford Asylum was opened; it went into operation May 20th, 1718, occupying a portion of the Almshouse opposite the City Hall Park, under the care of Mr. A. O. Stansbury, who had for a year been steward at Hartford. He was soon succeeded by Mr. Loofborrow as principal and Dr. Samuel Akerly as superintendent; the two offices were combined when Mr. Harvey P. Peet became head of the Institution, February 1st, 1831. He retired in 1867 and was succeeded by his son, Mr. Isaac Lewis Peet. The well-known "50th Street Institution" was dedicated September 30th, 1829, on "a rural spot, surrounded by green fields, woods and pasture lots, and reached only by country roads." We give a view of this building; the visitor of today will find it occupied as the central part of Columbia College, almost hidden from sight by the stately Library and School of Mines; diagonally opposite, across Madison avenue, is the Roman Catholic Cathedral, opposite that, the Vanderbilt mansions. The new edifice on Washington Heights was occupied on December 4th, 1856. The Pennsylvania Institution originated, not in any combined and public action, but in the warm heart of a Hebrew dealer in crockery, David G Seixas by name, who took a few deaf children into his house, and began teaching them himself about the year 1819. The number of his pupils gradually increased to eleven. On April 8th, 1820, he had an interview with Horace Binney and some other gentlemen at the residence of Roberts Vaux, in consequence of which a meeting was held April 12th, to consider the establishment of an institution; the organization was perfected on the 26th, and Mr. Seixas was appointed principal May 6th. The school continued at his house for a few months; on November 22nd, report was made to the directors by the proper committees, that a building on the south side of Market street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, had been prepared and opened, and eighteen pupils admitted. The building is now divided into two houses, Nos. 1634 and 1636 Market street; the latter is occupied as a shoe store by Mr. Bisbing.

Slight changes have been made, but it was found still perfectly recognizable by Mrs. M. A. Paullin and other old pupils, who have visited it with emotion. Their recollections have given much assistance to our talented young artist, Mr. James S. Rider, in preparing the sketches from which engravings have been made, showing the original condition of both this building, and that next occupied. This was what is now the Bingham House, S. E. corner of Eleventh and Market streets. A block above at Twelfth and Market streets, was the residence of Jerome Bonaparte. The present main building, at the corner of Board and Pine streets, was formally opened

December 30th, 1825. It was repeatedly enlarged.

A schoolhouse was erected in the rear, with money bequeathed by Stephen Girard, but was torn down to make way for the new and elegant extensions of the wings to Fifteenth street. An Oral Branch has recently been established at Eleventh and Clinton streets.

The directors at an early day were desirous of securing the services, even if for only a short time, of Mr. Clerc, whose "extraordinary attainments" had excited their admiration at his visit to Philadelphia in 1816. A committee was sent to Hartford for the purpose, and on October 10th, 1821, obtained the consent of the Hartford Directors to spare him for a limited period. Accordingly on November 3rd, he succeeded Mr. Seixas as principal, and continued in charge six months, during which he taught the highest class and supervised the others, and also retained the assistant teachers, Messrs. A. B. Hutton and Charles Dillingham and the latter's sister Miss Abigail Dillingham. The school then numbered 51 pupils, of whom forty depended on the bounty of the commonwealth.

The late venerable Mr. J. J. Barclay, in his "Tribute to A. B. Hutton," thus describes Mr. Clerc's last visit to Philadelphia: "He visited the Institution on the fifth of June, 1867. The Directors were in session. As he entered their chamber, they all rose to receive him. With a troubled eye, he looked around, but saw no familiar face. The Secretary was the only one of the Board with whom he was acquainted. He inquired anxiously for those with whom he had been associated; and when told they had all gone to

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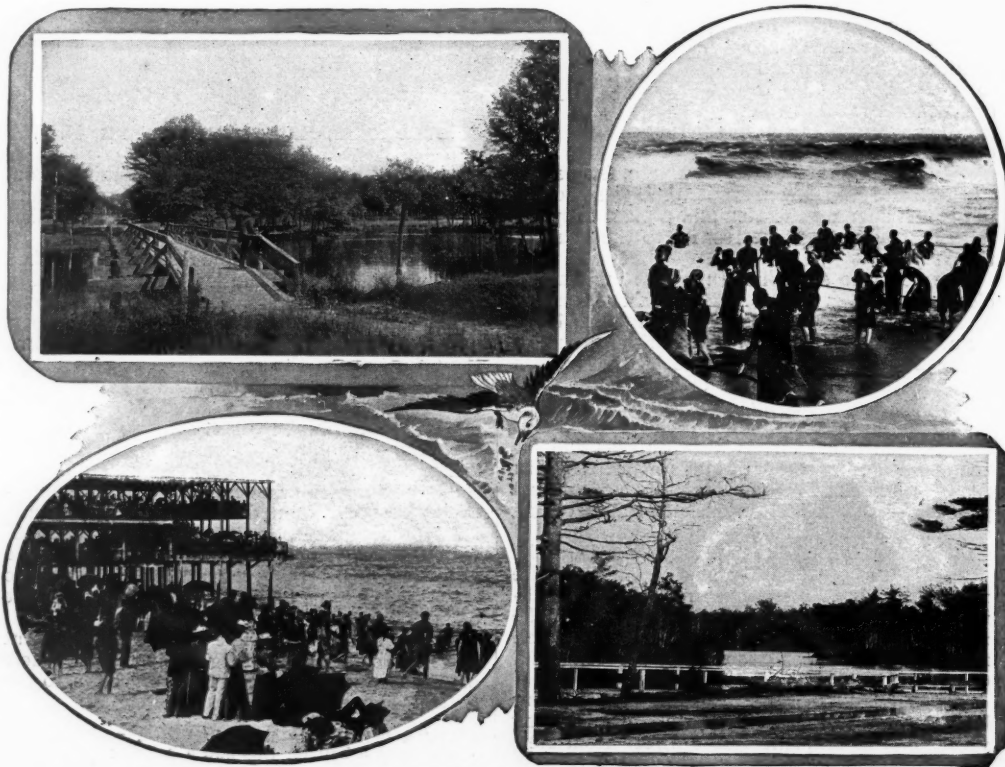
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The undiscovered country, from whose bourne No traveller returns,

he appeared greatly affected, and soon retired."

His successors as principal have been, Lewis Weld, Abraham B. Hutton, Joshua Foster, and A. L. E. Crouter. Sketches of Messrs. Weld and Hutton will be found in Mr. Barclay's address, just quoted; the others, we trust, will long be spared to us. Of the original pupils, only four now, (December 1885,) survive; Mr. John Carlin of New York, Mrs. Mary A. Paullin (nee Heeler) of Philadelphia, Mrs. Elizabeth Jacques (nee Buckius) of Frankford, and Mrs. Mary Ann Young (nee Reily) of West Chester, Pa. One day, two weeks after Mr. Seixas' school was adopted as the Institution the citizens passing the corner of Fifth and Market streets, were attracted by a chalk drawing on the watchman's box standing there, representing a view of the square between Fifth and Sixth streets.

The artist boy was apparently about thirteen years old, who was accompanied by a man, both weary and travel stained, and both, as those discovered who spoke to them, deaf and dumb. Soon the crowd gave away respectfully for a venerable clergyman, in old fashion attire; it was Bishop White, the President of the society just formed to establish the Institution. Through his means the boy was placed with Mr. Seixas; his companion, who pretended to have been educated by Sicard, and to have return home only to find all his family dead except this brother, disappeared. He is believed to have been a hearing and speaking imposter, a tramp in fact, who beguiled the poor boy away from his home. After some time the name and abode of this unfortunate waif were discovered through his talent in drawing. A gentleman named Wright, from Steubenville, Ohio, visited the school; the boy beheld him with emotion, and rapidly sketched the outlines of a house which Mr. Wright was amazed to recognize as his own residence. He then drew another which was also recognized as the dwelling of a woman who has had a deaf and dumb son stolen from her; and thus Albert Newsam was identified. No trace could be found of his mother or other relatives; his father a boatman, had been drowned; and Newsam became the protegee of the Institution. His talent for drawing was fostered, and finally, he was placed in the studio of an eminent engraver. He now rapidly rose to be the very first lithographic portrait-artist in America, and his productions were hardly, if at all, inferior to the best in Europe. But a stroke of paralysis put a sudden end to his career, and after lingering several years, cheered by the tender care of friends and sustained by the strength



GLIMPSES OF SUNSET AND DEAL LAKES AT ASBURY PARK, N. J.

he was now led to seek in religion, he passed away in 1864. His life was written by his lifelong friend, Joseph O. Pyatt. Our limits will not allow us to speak further of the graduates of the Pennsylvania Institution, except to say that a thorough inquiry made by the Directors about two years ago, into the condition of all who had left the school within a given time, showed that the great majority were self-supporting and respected members of society, doing credit to their Alma Mater.

A few of them have studied at the National College at Washington, D. C., whose diploma some have received. This College was established in 1864, as the highest department of the Columbia Institution, under the care of the National Government, and is presided over by Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet, youngest son of Dr. T. H. Gallaudet. The eldest son, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, is well known as the originator in 1850, and by general consent the head, of Church

of which this is offered as a specimen, and for which we invite information.

SUMMER-TIME.

THE season is at its height. The salt waves roll lazily shoreward, accompanied by a fresh southeasterly wind, which stirs the dense foliage of the oaks, and lightly sighs through the tops of the lofty pines. The sun, rising slowly from behind the farthest waves of the wide sea, is streaking with its ruddy glow, what in a few short hours will have changed from an apparent solitude into a busy scene of bustle and merriment—this is the dawning of a long day of festivities at our "coast cities."

As the sun rises higher, the hotel porches become crowded with a throng of eager and animated faces. The clatter of happy voices and an air of peace and good will prevail. Picnic parties

promenade is bright with the passing throng. Parasols of various hues, and garments, many-colored, pass and re-pass before the eye. The band plays merrily; the sea surges, and the amusing scenes around the bathing grounds, are all conducive to happiness, good humor and innocent fun.

But we must not forget the children. It is growing late, and we have scarcely noticed them at their sand-forts, castles and railroads, with their shovels and buckets. We have hardly heard in the great throng the prattle of their happy voices. How they have been building—untiringly building. Stockingless, they have played in the soft, warm sand; but now, as the crowd subsides, mothers, nurses or friends call the little ones from their play, and soon the beach is almost deserted.

Tea is scarcely through before all are hurrying down to the beach to (as some have jokingly said) the "dress parade." The sun is sinking, and as



SURF BATHING—ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Work among the Deaf of America; his headquarters are at St. Ann's Church, West Eighteenth street near Fifth Ave, New York. It is interesting to note that a son of Mr. Clerc has also been engaged in this work; he was for several years pastor of the Mission in Philadelphia. The Western Pennsylvania Institution was started in Pittsburgh in 1865, as a Day School; it now occupies a fine building at Wilkensburg, Allegheny Co., of which we give a view as it will look when completed. The last wing is now being erected.

It has had heavy losses in the death of two principals, Mr. J. A. McWhorton and Dr. Thomas MacIntire. In conclusion, we would beg the kind reader to bear in mind that this pamphlet is not intended as a complete account of deaf-mute education. It does not even attempt to name all the men who, by devotedness and success as teachers, or by patience and energy under disadvantage of deafness, have deserved mention in the limited field it has tried to traverse. Any omissions we hope will be excused; any errors we shall be glad to hear of, and to correct in the larger and more complete "Historical Album"

are being arranged, or drives, or boating trips, or fishing and yachting excursions, while many flock to the beach to enjoy a bath in the ocean or the swimming pool, or a stroll along the famous promenade, rushing hither and thither among the vast concourse of pleasure-seekers. Many are dividing their attentions, first here and then there; an exhilarating ride on the Roller Toboggan, a dizzy whirl on the Haunted Swing, a visit to the Merry-go-round, make the moments speed pleasantly by; the large Observation Wheel, the Crystal Maze, and a score of other popular attractions are also important adjuncts to an outing in this "City by the Sea." But this is not all. A stroll through the pleasant groves, a rest in one of the large pavilions where the band discourses sweet music, or an enjoyable ride in the electric cars are particular delights during the hot days. After spending a few hours in going around from one place of amusement and recreation to another, the merry pleasure-seekers return again, as the bells chime out from house the news that dinner is already waiting.

The afternoon is even more festive and gay than the morning. About three o'clock the great

it sinks it casts a golden glow o'er the quiet surface of our lakes; the trees again are barely stirred by the soft zephyrs; the birds and insects are singing, and the sea chanting its never-ending invitation to tired and wearied man to rest beside its lazily incoming tide.

Soon a little hiss announces the on-coming of hundreds of electric lights, and almost simultaneously the stars begin to peep from behind their canopy of blue. The scene is one of intense gaiety and the throng, almost impenetrable as they pass and re-pass under the string of glittering lights. The pavilions are crowded with glad faces, each one eager to catch the sweet music. Altogether the scene is one which memory will cherish for many, many days.

After a long evening of enjoyment, one by one the people gather home, and, save for the sighing of the winds, the surging of the sea, and the untiring vigil of the watching stars, the promenade becomes again silent and deserted.—*The Seaside Torch.*

May the open hand be filled the fullest!

—Waverly.

Written for THE SILENT WORKER.

JAMES ERNST GALLAHER.

THE portrait and sketch which we give this month of this widely known and popular deaf gentleman is especially timely in view of the publication of his work on the prominent deaf persons of America.

We speak further of this book in another column, and we hope it will find a wide sale among the deaf and their friends.



JAMES ERNST GALLAHER.

Mr. Gallaher was born in Girard, Ill., Feb. 4th, 1858, and lost his hearing by an attack of "spotted fever" when he was seven years old.

He entered the Illinois school for the deaf in the autumn of 1868, and remained there for nine years, graduating with the valedictory in June, 1877. While at school he learned printing and after leaving school secured employment in the office of the State Printer at Springfield, but, after less than a year's trial, found that the confinement to a compositor's desk was too hard for his health, which had been enfeebled by a severe illness and a surgical operation at the age of eighteen.

In 1879 he came to Chicago to look for employment and secured a position as a teacher in the Day-school for the Deaf, where he has been ever since, and where he is now the senior teacher. Besides the work of teaching, he has from time to time been engaged in various other undertakings connected with the interests of the deaf. In 1880, in connection with Mr. D. W. George, of the Illinois Institution, he founded the "Chicago Letter," a monthly paper for the deaf, which was discontinued after a year's trial. From March 1894 to April 1896, he was managing editor of the "National Exponent," a paper for the deaf, which enlisted the co-operation of many of the brightest deaf persons in the country. It was generally recognized as an able paper, but its extreme position in opposition to oralism prevented it from being regarded as an organ of the deaf at large.

He is widely known among the deaf and concerned with the deaf throughout the country, and is considered one of the most effective writers and hardest workers in their ranks.

Mr. Gallaher was, from 1894 to 1897, President of the Illinois Alumni Association, now known as the Illinois Gallaudet Union.

He married in 1881 Miss Jennie E. Gilchrist, a graduate of the Illinois Institution, a lady of much personal charm, a bright scholar and a graceful writer. She is a fine lip-reader and speaks with remarkable ease and clearness. Mr. Gallaher, although, like her, a semi-mute and having had the training of the same school, has not retained his speech to the same extent. Although his memory of spoken language is clear, he finds that he is not readily understood, and he prefers to carry on conversation with those who do not use the finger alphabet by means of writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Gallaher have two children, a daughter of fifteen and a son of seven years.

M. PIOT.

M. PIOT, councillor general of the Côte d'or, friend and benefactor of the deaf, born at Montbard, Côte d'or, July 7th, 1828. He was the son of poor, but honest, hard-working, parents, and was acquainted from youth with the hardships of life. By his marvellous talents, principles, etc., he reached the rank in society he so justly deserved. The fortune he possessed he worked for. His greatest achievements were for the State and large railway companies, among which was the Palace of the Trocadero, in Paris the immense alterations of the Ceinture Railway, and the present, the new railway close to the "Invalides." He was elected member of the Council General in 1871, after Mr. de Montgolfier, since which the people, and especially at Montbard, have become so attached to him that nobody would dare to attempt to unseat him. It is impossible to count his good works. No philanthropic action is a stranger to him. It is not to be wondered at that he accepted the présidence of honour at the deaf and dumb banquet of Bourgoigne in 1895.

The "Bourgignon on Salé," speaking of Mr. Piot, says—"He is to be met with wherever there is a good action to be done." He is an Officer of the Academy of France, and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. This last was presented to him by the late President Carnot when he visited his works, and before his employés.



M. PIOT.

No man will better deserve for an epitaph—"The happiest man is he who sows good wherever he goes, and of whom it can be said—"He passed away doing good.—*British Deaf-Mute.*

A DEAF-MUTE SERVED IN THE INSURGENT ARMY FOR CUBA.

THE *Chicago Record*, of February 7th, says: "John M. Schultz is here with his wife and child, after four years spent in Cuba, the last two in the insurgent army. Both he and his wife are deaf-mutes. He was a furniture worker in Milwaukee, and, with \$350 saved up, he went to Cuba to start a laundry at Puerto Principe. He made money for two years, and then the Spanish officers suspected him, and finally burned his laundry and home, forcing him to fly for life. He joined the insurgent army under Gen. Maceo, and bears numerous scars as evidence of the services he rendered. His wife constantly urged him to leave the Island, and he finally succeeded in getting on an English vessel, while his wife and baby came on another boat. He says he saw in one hole in Cuba the bodies of 130 men, women and children, who had been massacred by the Spaniards. The Cubans, he says, have a well established government and will continue to fight until their freedom is gained."

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

ON the 7th of May in each year the Guild of St. John, founded by Ernest J. D. Abraham, makes a pilgrimage to Beverly Minster. Here they hold appropriate exercises in honor of the first teacher of the deaf in England—S. John. Among the active workers in carrying out the programme last year was Mrs. McCandlish, wife of Secretary of the Guild, a portrait of whom we give herewith. She is a lady much beloved by the deaf in England, for she has unselfishly worked for their interests, and entertained them



MRS. MCCANDLISH.

royally at the Hull Institution during their annual pilgrimage to Beverly Minster.

The badge to be worn by the members of the Guild this year will be a natural ivy leaf.

A statue of S. John occupies a niche in the north tower of Beverly Minster, the money for which was raised by the Guild of S. John, which has a large and increasing membership.

RESTORING THE HEARING.

VERY few reliable reports of restoration of hearing are known; that is where the deafness is total or approaching that degree. We are all pretty sure that we will not regain hearing, in this world, but whenever a report is sent out that some unknown person has regained hearing, however little may be known of the facts, that wonderful hope eternal manifests itself, if not in the breasts of the deaf themselves, in those of many of their friends. That's the reason the quacks find employment and shekels. Whatever may relieve a case of temporary semi-deafness is supposed to have the power of curing any case of deafness. We know of a deaf girl practically congenitally deaf, whose friends longed for her to have a spell of remittent fever because a person of their acquaintance, partially deaf, had had recovery of perfect hearing after having had a severe case of remittent fever. We read of a man up in Canada who recovered his hearing from a shock received in the use of a telephone during a thunder-storm, and the paper making the announcement sees fit to add, "And here may be a practical suggestion." The deaf on this side of the border are not in the habit of monkeying with the telephone during thunder-storms or at other times, but some of them may yet be induced to try the experiment when a good thunder-storm comes on, if that account reaches their doting friends. However, if the practicality intended was the possibility of successful use of electricity as a cure for deafness, there may a difference. If there is a cure to be discovered for certain forms of deafness, those caused by paralysis of the auditory nerves, let it be supposed to be electricity scientifically applied. But don't thrust wild chain-lighting and a telephone instrument upon a susceptible people too suddenly.—*Deaf-Mute Voice.*

Enthusiasm is a stream that may foam off in its own time, whereas it is sure to bear down every barrier which is directly opposed to it.—*Woodstock.*

A DEAF-MUTE SCOUT.

AMONG the interesting features of the forthcoming Historical Souvenir of the Ohio Institution, says the *Chronicle*, will be a contri-



WILLIAM COWLEY.

bution, by William Cowley, of Cleveland, the deaf-mute hunter. It gives an account of an expedition made by him to the region of the Rocky mountains in 1892, in company with two companions, one of whom was a well-known scout, named Henry Bassner, also an Ohio man. Cowley's travels covered a distance of something like 3,500 miles. In company with his comrades he had many experiences, including a tussle with a Western cyclone and encounters with wild beasts. One day while alone he had a hair-raising adventure all by himself with an enormous wildcat, and lived to tell of it only through superior marksmanship and rare presence of mind. He still preserves the skin of an animal as a trophy of his victory. In addition to his prowess as a hunter, Mr. Cowley is a writer of unusual power. His account of that unique event, the mad rush of thousands of "boomers" across the borders into the Cherokee strip at noon on September 16, 1894, of which he was an eye witness, is a most graphic piece of description.

WANTED ONE THAT COULD HEAR BUT NOT SPEAK.

THE autobiography of Mrs. E. S. Stanton, the enthusiastic American champion of women's rights, contains the following note of a little adventure at Bournemouth, whither Mrs. Stanton once hied for the benefit of her health.—"I took my first airing along the beach in an invalid chair. These bath chairs are a great feature in all the watering places of England. They are drawn by a man or a donkey. The first day I took a man, an old sailor, who talked incessantly of his adventures, stopping to rest every five minutes, dissipating all my pleasant reveries, and making an unendurable bore of himself. The next day I told the proprietor to get me a man who would not talk all the time. The man he supplied jogged along in absolute silence; he would not even answer my questions. Supposing he had his orders to keep profound silence, after one or two attempts I said nothing. When I returned home, the proprietor asked me how I liked this man. 'Ah!' I said, 'he was indeed silent and would not even answer a question nor go anywhere I told him; still I liked him better than the talkative man.' He laughed heartily and said: 'This man is deaf and dumb. I thought I should make sure that you should not be bored.' I joined in the laugh and said: 'Well, tomorrow get me a man who can hear but cannot speak, if you can find one constructed on that plan.'—*Ephphatha*.

The same blithe Spring that makes the young birds whistle, bids the blithe fawn skip.
—*Woodstock*.

BEFORE GETTYSBURG, (1863).

First published in the *Louisville Courier Journal* soon after the war.

CAPT. WM. PAGE CARTER.

Father I pray to thee,
If I should die tomorrow on the field,
Oh, wilt thou not take me
Up from the battle shock? the warlike shield,
The spear, the banner and the sword are mine—
Glory and peace, death and the grave are Thine.

I am a soldier boy!
Down where the breeze is playing with the flowers,
I was my mother's joy!
Soft were God's stars, and swift the tender hours
Then storm clouds rose from out the thunder's lair,
And shot athwart our fields of summer air.

Father, the ocean grand
Wears not upon the crest a nobler sheen,
Than does our mother land.
Like the evening's lonely star, she sits a queen,
Swift are her sons to build her battle fires,
Her daughters weep, and sweep their war-time lyres.

I saw a grey-haired brave,
Upon the ramparts of the foe today,
His glittering sabre wave,
And toss in air his war-worn cap of grey
"I plant the red cross here!" 'Twas thus he cried,
And laid him on the cannon's mouth and died.

I saw another, too,
A fair browed boy with yellow flaunting hair
And gentle eyes of blue,
Wrapped in the blaze of cannon's livid glare,
Leading his legions up the steep to death—
With song upon his lips give up his breath!

I saw a thousand more
With dust upon their weary feet,
Pass to the other shore;
War rent and riven in the whirlwind heat,
All hushed in death beneath the moon's pale light—
Father are their brave souls with thee tonight?

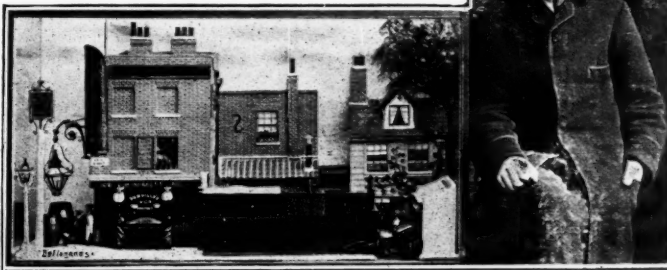
Father, may I not hear
The silver warble of the birds again?
Or must the soldiers' bier
Be mine tomorrow on the battle plain?
The spear, the banner and the sword are mine,
Glory and peace, death and the grave are Thine.

Father, may I not see
The deep blue mountains of my native land,
And hear again the glee
Of boyhood's happy home? Take thou my hand.
The waving banners of the dawn I see,—
The cannon's roar.—Father I trust in Thee.

A DEAF-MUTE SHOWMAN.

THE accompanying cut represents Charles Brown, of London, England, and his model. Charles Brown is a wood-carver by trade, but was thrown out of employment through the death of his master, which occurred before his term of apprenticeship had expired. His age is thirty-one, he was educated at London and Margate, is a teetotaler and non-smoker. He was an employe of Mr. Harris, the sausage king, for ten years; this gentleman employs several deaf-mutes and is very kind to them. At one time Brown started in business for himself, having a fairly large shop close to Paddington Station. It was owing to this failure in this business that he started travelling with his model. He left London in Easter, 1895, and since then has passed through Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire and Lancashire. On the whole he has been very successful, crowds being attracted around his model, and the contributions he has received in recognition of his skill have enabled him not only to pay his way, but to put something by for a rainy day.

The model, which represents (in the words of Mr. Brown) "an empty public-house," is made



CHARLES BROWN, OF LONDON, AND HIS MODEL.

of metal, wood and cardboard, and took some seven months to construct. Thinking it somewhat singular that a teetotaler should take for his subject a public-house, I asked Mr. Brown his reason. "Well," said he, "If all public-houses were like my model, that is, empty and without trade, there would be no temptation to go inside and drink." Although our friend has never tasted intoxicating liquors he says he can distinguish one from another by the smell, and mentioned one little incident to prove it. "I was showing," said my deaf showman, "in the market place of a small town in Hertfordshire last summer, when a good old lady came up and examined my model minutely, and whilst so doing, she somehow or other upset her basket and out rolled a quart bottle of rum, which of course broke. The smell of spirits attracted such an excited and interested crowd about my model, that I thought it prudent to move on to the other end of the market, but, do you know although my public-house was quite empty and no liquor sold there, it nevertheless smelt of rum for some considerable time."

It is not the intention of Mr. Brown to continue as an exhibitor longer than he can possibly help. So soon as he has saved sufficient, he means to start in business again for himself.

—J. D. in the *British Deaf-Mute*.

THE DEAF IN NORWAY.

THERE are more than 2,000 adult deaf persons in Norway, about 175 of whom reside in Christiania, where they have an association called "De Dovesforening." It was founded by two deaf students, Messrs. Aschehong and Havstad in 1878. The association meets twice a week and instructive and entertaining lectures are held. Religious services are held at stated intervals by Rev. Conrad Suendsen, who uses a combination of speech and signs.

The deaf of Norway have a monthly journal of their own called "De Doves Blad," which was started by two deaf gentlemen. Since Mr. Suendsen assumed editorial charge, the paper has been widely circulated. This gentleman has a scheme on foot to raise funds for a Home for the aged and infirm deaf and dumb, and is in hopes of having it raised in the vicinity of Christiania.

DEAF DENTISTS.

Dentistry was suggested recently by the *Mt. Airy World* as a promising field for the deaf and surprise was expressed that they had not taken it up. Commenting on this, the *Ohio Chronicle* says:

The *World* has evidently never heard of Ohio. One of our own graduates, George Evans, of Springfield, Ohio, took up dentistry and practiced it successfully for several years until he went into the business of manufacturing agricultural implements. Down in Cincinnati is another deaf man in successful practice, Arthur Clancey by name, a graduate of the Northampton school.

And promptly on the heels of this announcement comes the following from the *Western Pennsylvanian*:

Pittsburg has one in the person of Dr. William Hawk, who, we believe, is a graduate of the Indiana school. He has an office on Penn avenue and is doing a good business.

If this sort of thing continues, it will not be safe for a writer to affirm of any occupation "it is a wonder that the deaf have never attempted it."—*California News*.

Trenton, N. J., has one in the person of Dr. Godley. He is not totally deaf, but has to depend a good deal on lip-reading. He is a very good dentist and does a good business.

GROUND will be broken in June for the new St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, New York city, and it is expected that part of the building proposed will be ready for occupancy next fall. The plan includes a church and Parish House, and the former will be built first.

Every fisher loves best the trouts that are of his own tickling.—*Woodstock*

THE KINETOSCOPE.

Review of the "Passing Show," Animated Word Pictures and other Subjects.

EDITED BY ALEXANDER L. PACH.

IT first came to me about a year ago. It was a small still voice. It said: "Write a play!" "Write a play!" "Write a play!"

It was persistent.

I couldn't get away from it.

But how could I do it?

One evening I started—the same evening I finished and consigned the whole thing to the waste-basket. I hadn't begun right, that was sure.

Last fall an organization of which I am a member made me chairman of the entertainment committee. Here was my opportunity.

I made up my mind at first as to the *dramatis personae*. After selecting these I built a play around their personalities and characteristics. I fitted them, or tried to, just as their tailor fitted their wearing apparel. Then it came so easy. I took an editor from real life, built a wall of joys and sorrows around him and located the scene and action of the play in his own domicile. I just built an every day play, with every day people and every day incidents.

The trunk, if I may so term the main part of the play, was strictly original—so were the branches for the most part, but here and there was one that was grafted on, an old idea in a new garb, borrowed unhesitatingly from some author but clothed in new raiment so that each lender would be sadly puzzled to know his own.

Here we had the play as it was turned over to the cast. Had it ended here, it would have been a sorry failure.

But the people who had been selected were creators as well interpreters and each was given *carte blanche* in the matter of improvisation. They were told that their parts as given to them were merely skeletons, into which they could infuse all the originality they cared—always subject, however, to the approval of the stage director and the author.

Then came rehearsals that meant hard work, sacrifices of time ordinarily given over to recreation. The play was given neither for love, money or for charity.

In spite of this all worked together. The evening of the production came and with it such an incessant and penetrating downpour of rain that promised nothing but the proverbial "beggarly array of empty benches."

In spite of this, the rise of the curtain disclosed a well-filled house, and if the author does say so, and with pardonable pride—a well pleased house.

The people were treated to a farce—comedy that was not overburdened with plot; that presented a series of character studies of every-day people and every-day life.

The "stuffed club" and other hilarity producers were not in evidence. It was just a plain prosaic comedy of errors from beginning to end.

It proved among other things that a dramatic entertainment, as a means of attracting an audience, discounted balls, lectures and fairs.

It proved that popular prices without "hatch-check bunco" and other asides win confidence and approval.

It proved that that deaf people are able to interpret comedy and for the time being sink their individualities and make of themselves other people.

Unfortunately the publisher of this paper is unable to give an idea of the appearance of the several characters as the photographer engaged did not make his presence known in time to catch the participants as they were.

The artistic and financial success of the production was due wholly and solely to the discriminative ability and the intelligence of the ladies and gentlemen who played the parts. In the hands of unsympathetic interpreters the play would have been a complete failure—but this is true, more or less of all plays.

To New York deaf people is due the honor of having been the first to give a stage portrayal of the humors of "flat" life as illustrated in the every day events of a professional man's career.

Future efforts in this direction will be watched with interest. The local hits were appreciated—

even to one or two on the author which were interpolated without either his knowledge or consent. These will be repaid at the proper time in similar coin.

The foregoing account of the whys and wherefores was written at the request of the editor of the SILENT WORKER.

The play, as is well-known, was given for the benefit of "The Silent Wheelmen of Greater New York," an organization which is about to be strengthened by giving it the substantial "backing" of an organization that has its own rooms and other features to enhance its usefulness.

The deaf man awheel takes pardonable pride in his riding. It is a phase of recreation that he can indulge in and get, in return, all that his hearing brethren do. The other day the writer was one of a party of half a dozen wheelmen. There was, at the finish, no sign of exhaustion; all had covered the territory, which was made over about 30 miles of good, fair, bad and horrible roads along the Sound and in the suburban districts of the Borough of the Bronx in the limits of Greater New York.

A year ago, at least, five of these riders would have been stretched out by the wayside if they had then attempted the pace set.

A deaf man has to run a few more risks in wheeling than a hearing one. His worst bane is the "fresh" rider who commands people to get out of his way, or, who brushes your clothes with his own as he passes you on a narrow path. He comes up with such suddenness that the chances are that you have a scraping acquaintance with a wayside fence or tree.

The majority of riders, though, respect other wheelmen's rights, and in years to come "fresh" riders will decrease.

When the party I mentioned had almost reached home, a body of wheelmen passing was suddenly thrown into a commotion by one of their number falling violently to the paved road, the result of his wheel, (a cheap make) breaking in two. It was almost at the sides of the deaf riders, all of whom were fairly sickened at the man's appearance when his comrades picked him up. His face received the force of the shock and the ambulance surgeon, when he arrived a few minutes later, shook his head dubiously.

The deaf wheelmen proceeded on their way, unnerved and sick at heart. Hardly a word was exchanged. It was one or two accidents in a possibility of a hundred thousand, for that number of wheelmen were out in the vicinity during the day. Deaf riders, by reason of their handicap, realize that eternal vigilance is the price of their safety.

And they exercise it, though there are some accidents that cannot be avoided through any human foresight.

The New Jersey Association, ought and doubtless will, have a big time of it at Asbury Park. The fact that July 4th brings with it two and a half days' rest ought to attract a large number from the cities. A trolley ride to Long Branch and Pleasure Bay and a steam yacht trip to the Highlands ought to be the magnet to draw outsiders. Success and Prosperity to the New Jersey Association.

ALEX. L. PACH.

China.

Mrs. Annetta T. Mills, in writing to the *Alabama Messenger* says that the school for which many of the American deaf and their friends have subscribed money, is being realized. The building which has been fitted up for the purpose in Chefoo, under her direction, is about to be opened. The work of teaching the deaf will be started with two teachers and twenty-nine pupils. It is roughly estimated that there are about 400,000 deaf-mutes among the Chinese.

Mrs. Mills suggests that mission circles be founded in every school for the deaf and in every centre where the deaf congregate for either worship or for pleasure, for the purpose of raising funds to help carry on the work.

GREATER NEW YORK.

BY ROBERT E. MAYNARD.

A CORRESPONDENT writes and asks me how the Deaf of New York are elevated, as so much has been said of the elevation of the deaf.

There is not a single deaf-mute in Gotham who does not desire it for himself or for his children, but to a casual observer it is apparent that the great majority of them take the word elevation to mean an increase of financial income. They weary of the daily struggle and hardships and small wages. Their desire is for money, more money. Yet, I do not blame them, for the same is true of hearing people. Yet, when one deaf man rises to a position of trust and responsibility, there are may be a hundred ready to pull him down from the ladder. Are the deaf elevated when such things occur?

There are some deaf people who are raised above the necessity of labor. This may be elevation, but when these same ones employ deaf-mute help at a far less rate of wages than they would give hearing help, does such a one prove that he is elevating the deaf, or are his employes being elevated by accepting his action?

Now if the deaf in general are not whole-souled, generous and willing to assist their deaf brothers and sisters, it is absurd to think the deaf can be elevated in the estimation of the hearing or themselves, for to work reforms the deaf should practice them at home and among themselves. Jealousy and hatred should be thrown aside and instead let us make it a fact that the deaf of New York are as one in heart and mind in all matters that concern their interests as a class.

Does the war with Spain affect the deaf of the country? While the calling away of our infantry, cavalry and navy to do battle on Cuba's soil may not take place until the Fall, although the first batch from New York is at present camped at Peekskill and Hempstead Plains, such orders will affect many channels of business and the deaf will be benefited, for they are exempt from military duty and are more likely to secure work by the lessening of the number of competitors. But at present the effect on the employment market is so slight, if any at all, as to be scarcely noticed. But a prolonged war with Spain would soon tell in this direction.

War, it is true, is most undesirable. Both Spain and America believe they are in the right, but the triumph of American arms will mean much to the civilized world and serve as a warning to those nations that permit cruelty and barbarism in the maintenance of their sovereignty. In the 71st Regiment, ordered to duty, is the son of deaf-mutes, Fred. Patterson, of Tarrytown, who has a deaf-mute sister in the Fanwood school at present. The parents are fearful as to their son's safety in the coming conflict in Cuba, but the consolation of friends and the possibility of honors awaiting him on the battle-field, serve to allay their fears to some degree. While the deaf are denied the honor of serving their country, their enthusiasm and patriotism are none the less ardent.

The idea started by our Western brethren, of returning at the coming Paris Exposition, the compliment shown the Deaf of America by the Deaf of France, meets with universal favor in New York city among the intelligent deaf. The relations between the Deaf of France and America have been most cordial, and their associations in the past are so linked as to leave little or no doubt that in 1900 the Deaf of America will be able to present the Frenchmen with some suitable testimonial in appreciation of the friendship and esteem in which we hold them. The World's Fair is a memory, but a memory all the more dear to us because of the Frenchmen's testimonial to the Deaf of America.

DESERVES A WORLD-WIDE CIRCULATION.

I can not say your magazine improves, for you see you are about as near perfection as it is possible to attain with black and white—always fresh and bright, full of appropriate articles, sketches and illustrations it deserves a world-wide circulation.—Joseph Hepworth, Cardiff, Wales.

Brevities from Britain.

BELIEVE that some of our British headmasters purpose attending the Convention at Columbus next July.

Provided they are not bothered by the Spaniards, I have no doubt they will spend a pleasant and profitable time in the states.

So far as I know, the sympathies of the deaf here are entirely with America in the present war, and the general opinion is that the haughty Hidalgo is, like a stick of his own Spanish-juice, bound to be licked.

We have in London an ex-officer of the Cuban insurgent army, Captain Juan Fernandez, who became totally deaf through the premature explosion of a dynamite mine he and his men had laid to blow up the Spanish troops near Bahia Honda.

The Captain has several times given graphic accounts of his Cuban experiences to the deaf at St. Saviour's Lecture Hall, London, and by his courteous and gentlemanly demeanor, has created a favourable impression.

The death of Dr. William Stainer, which took place on April 9th, removes from our midst a well-known figure. It was known he had been ill for some little time, but his demise came with startling suddenness. He was buried in Highgate cemetery on April 14th.

Dr. Stainer was not a believer in the exclusive oral method for everybody, he considered it unreasonable to deprive deaf children of the only means they had of expressing themselves, and insisted that they should not be sacrificed to the whims of the faddists.

He was for thirteen years superintendent of the London School Board classes for deaf children and the Stainer Homes at Pentonville are well-known. He passed away at the ripe age of 70.

It may interest readers of THE SILENT WORKER to have some account of the work at St. Saviour's, which the deaf of London and indeed of Great Britain, regard as their "cathedral." The church itself is well worthy of a visit. In the apse, just over the altar, is a mosaic representing the Crucifixion. On the wall to the right of the altar is a fine picture of *Christ Healing the Deaf Man*, painted by Thomas Davidson, the famous deaf-mute artist. On the left is a copy of Rubens' picture at Antwerp, *The Descent from the Cross*. The church is lighted by electricity and will seat 250 persons. Lately Sir Arthur Fairbairn, a deaf-mute baronet, has added much to the comfort and beauty of the church by his generous benefactions. The services which are in accordance with the usages of the Anglican Church, are generally conducted by the Rev. F. W. G. Gilby, A.M. Holy Communion is celebrated on the 1st and 3rd Sundays of each month, and now and again numbers of the deaf are confirmed. On June 26th next the Lord Bishop of Newcastle is to preach in the morning and Canon Mansfield Owen in the evening.

The Lecture Hall will accommodate over 300 persons. Lectures are given every Tuesday evening during the winter. Wednesday is club night. Saturday evenings the hall is open for socials or other meetings. There are gymnastic, tennis and cricket clubs. Saturdailly in the summer the young men "wield the willow," bowl fancy "breaks" and "yorkers," and go leather-hunting to their heart's content. The excitement of the American game of base-ball is quite unknown here.

The long-haired armour-clad foot-ballers of Gallaudet College would be objects of wonder here, though we all admire their prowess on the field. Here our players do not wear any thing in the shape of armour save shin-guards, and very often even these are dispensed with.

I see by the WORKER that there are many votaries of the wheel among the deaf in the States. The same might be said of us. We have Mr. A. J. Wilson, a well known wheelman, who was President of the great north Road C. C. a short time back. He has achieved a great reputation in cycling journalism, under the *nom de plume* of "Faed," and is the joint author of a book, "The Art and Pastime of Cycling," which has run into a circulation of several thousands. Well known cyclists, too, are Charles Gorham, Arthur Trindall, Walter Pepper, C. C. Williams, and quite a host of others. Almost all the missionaries are possessors of a wheel.

A number of deaf women in England have organized a Ladies' Auxiliary to the British Deaf and Dumb Association. The general objects of this auxiliary are the help and encouragement of the societies already at work, the seeking out and befriending of isolated cases and the deepening of public interest in work among the deaf. The President is Mrs. Henry Ware, wife of the Bishop of Barrow in Furness, and the Hon. Secretary is Miss Frances Haydon, of Chester. A pleasant meeting of the members of the committee was recently held at the seaside town of Southport. There is no doubt that the ladies mean business; and when a woman says she will, SHE WILL, you may depend on it.

The London Daily Telegraph had this paragraph in a recent issue:—Some days back a deaf and dumb type-setter who happened, while music was being played in his presence, to be holding an empty cigar box in his hands was surprised to find that he experienced an agreeable sensation in his fingers. This ceased as soon as he laid the thin and fragile box aside. Having narrated his experience to some acquaintances who are likewise deaf they, after trial, also felt the same sensation. He also said that when people spoke loud in his presence he could feel the sound with the assistance of the box, and his assertions were confirmed in this also by other deaf and dumb persons. Should there be any scientific foundation for this strange emotion it may be possible for some discoverer acquainted with the laws of touch and sound to confer some precious benefit on the future of the deaf and dumb."

To see the deaf going around carrying cigar boxes would be funny.

I hope that our British headmasters and missionaries will take the SILENT WORKER. It is the most artistic and the most interesting paper of its kind that comes to us from across the Atlantic.

FELIX ROHAN.

Calcutta, India.

The following letter has been received from Mr. Umes Chander Dutt, Secretary of the Calcutta School for the Deaf. It will be of interest to all who contributed to that school not long ago:—

Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School,
4 College Square,
CALCUTTA, INDIA, January 6, 1898.

DEAR MADAM:—I have the pleasure to convey the heartfelt thanks of the Committee of the Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School to the American ladies and gentlemen who kindly made contributions to the Fund of the School and to your good self for your kind and steady efforts in its behalf—I beg also to communicate for your information and use, the following resolutions recently passed by the committee:

Resolved—That the collection from America be appropriated to the Building Fund that out of consideration to the sympathy of the American donors, a scholarship be founded, carrying with it free board in the school. That at the suggestion of the Principal the above scholarship be called "The Gallaudet scholarship," in honor of E. M. Gallaudet, Ph.D., LL.D., President of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Washington.

Resolved—That the committee heartily thank Miss G. E. Maxwell for her efforts in raising money on behalf of the Institution and trust that she would continue her interest in it. You will, dear madam, be glad to know that the school is faring very well and has had lately a Boarding Department attached to it. Efforts are being made for raising funds for a house for its own and some 30,000 rupees have already been procured for the purpose by some liberal hearted gentlemen. We want at least one lac of rupees, about \$35,000, and we earnestly hope through your kind and enthusiastic exertions a still substantial help will be secured from American friends. Wishing you a Happy New Year.

I remain, yours truly,
UMES CHANDER DUTT,
Secretary Calcutta School for D. and D.

There is but one thing in those resolutions which I take exception to, and that is the name given to the scholarship. For private reasons I prefer that the committee change the name from Gallaudet to "The American scholarship." In my estimation, and in which Dr. Gallaudet heartily concurs, I think the name more suitable than any other. When I forwarded to the Secretary last August the sum of Rs 53 18 3, I left the account open for further contributions and they are still open to whoever chooses to continue in helping me along with this work. A total of \$4400.00 had been received from America, and as they have now fairly started the school I ask, is it right we seek to discourage so noble and worthy a cause? Can we not little by little continue to swell the sum until the amount yet required is secured?

Suppose after so much had been gained through our efforts, the school must finally disband because of the need of more funds to help it along, how then will we feel? India, as you may say, may now well look to England for its greatest support, to which I may add, true, but we must bear in mind we now have a CLASS there that is being educated upon American funds and we must accordingly look after its interests, otherwise our good efforts will surely fail. It will not, we trust, be long before the goal is reached and then the Calcutta School will be enabled to support itself and we may then justly attribute a large portion of this reward to ourselves. "Well done, good and faithful servant."

GERTRUDE E. MAXWELL, Collector,
1198 West Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

State Association of the Deaf of New Jersey.

The Executive Committee of the State Association of the Deaf of New Jersey has decided to call the regular meeting of the association at Asbury Park on Saturday, July 2. The meeting will be called to order at ten o'clock, A.M., or as soon thereafter as possible. Educational Hall will be the place of meeting.

The meeting will continue in session until the business before it has been completed. As no papers are expected to be read and occupy any portion of the time, the association should be able to transact all business and adjourn before dark. As the railroad excursion tickets are good for five days, it is presumed that many will stay at the Park over Sunday and July 4th, and have a good time. Hotel rates will be lower at the time selected than later in the season.

It is hoped that all will be on hand early, so that there shall be no delay in opening the meeting.

R. B. LLOYD,
President.

Baseball.

Mr. R. C. Stephenson, of New Jersey, has signed to play on the New York State League during the present season, having received a very flattering offer from the Syracuse club. He has been assigned to the position of pitcher. He left Trenton on April 27th, where he has been working in one of the potteries all winter.

"Dummy" Hoy will lead off the batting list of the Louisville team. Some interesting signs have been made for use when the fielder is at bat. This became necessary because of the mute's long service with the Cincinnati team. All the redlegs know the actions of the mute as well as can be, and this necessitates a complete change of the player's tactics and signals. He cannot hear, but there is no less authority than President Hart for the statement that the "dummy" can talk a little. True, his articulation is shrill and made possible only by long practice with the lips and tongue to aid in forming the sounds that the vocal chords refuse to make.—N. Y. Telegram.

Silent Humor.

THE canvasser with the patent adjustable flat-iron heater had talked for fifteen minutes without a break when the woman of the house interrupted him by producing a small card and lead pencil and remarking in a calm, emotionless way: "I haven't heard a word you have said. Please write on this."

A GERMAN, at a hotel table the other day, had some Limburger cheese sent to him. A little boy who sat beside him turned to his mother, and exclaimed: "Mamma, how I wish I was deaf and dumb in my nose!"

A BEGGAR thought he would do better if he pretended to be dumb. He went to a town where he had often begged before. He met a gentleman who had often given him money. The gentleman remembered him, and spoke to him: The beggar did not answer.

"Hello," cried the gentleman, "how long have you been dumb?"

"Ever since I was born," answered the beggar, forgetting that he was dumb.

Silent Worker

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GEORGE S. PORTER, Publisher.

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REJECTED MANUSCRIPTS will not be returned unless stamp is enclosed.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SILENT WORKER, Trenton, N. J.

EDITORIAL.

THE NATIONAL MISFORTUNE which we anticipated in our last has come to pass, and our country is again engaged in war.

We have found two opinions among our people in regard to this war. According to one view, this is a sort of crusade, which we are forced to undertake in order to avenge the crimes of Spain, especially the expulsion of the Jews four hundred years ago, the cruelties of the Duke of Alva three hundred years ago, the fact that the Spaniards were exposed to the severities of the Inquisition one hundred years ago, and that they go to bull-fights on Sunday now. Besides, their government is corrupt (much like that of our own large cities), and our battleship Maine was blown up in a Spanish port, nobody knows how or by whom.

According to the other view, the country has been pushed into war without any sufficient reason and with no definite purpose, by a combination of hysterical enthusiasm and of cold-blooded, intelligent rascality. Yellow journalists who expect to sell war extras, fighting parsons who see a chance to draw applause and dollars from an excited crowd, speculators who hope to sell at enormous prices to the Government antiquated ships, rotten clothes and mouldy provisions, thieving politicians who know that by shouting for blood (which they don't propose to shed, themselves) they can pass as the purest patriots,—these are the influences that have committed us to a struggle from which nothing good can possibly come that might not have been more surely, more quickly and more cheaply secured by peaceful methods.

We do not express an opinion on either side, but we would point out that the only course for any good citizen to pursue, whether or not he thinks the war is a just one, is to stand by the Government.

Accordingly, we are prepared to hope that the flower of Spain's brave, high-spirited, patriotic youth may be torn by shells and pierced by bullets and racked by malaria and swept off like flies by the terrible vomito. We shall rejoice

when Spanish capital is paralyzed and Spanish property destroyed, and, in consequence, thousands of simple, honest working men are thrown out of employment, and see their wives and little children starve. We shall feel a thrill of noble exultation when hundreds of tender, loving women taste the bitter anguish of bereavement in the death of the son or husband or brother who was the light and the stay of the home. For all this is involved in the simple process of "whipping Spain," which it is certainly best for all parties that we should do, as soon as possible, now we are at war. But, meanwhile, we may hope and pray for the return of peace, when we shall not have to be "patriotic," but may be allowed to be civilized and Christian again.

The "Silent Worker" Art Competition Prize Winner.

Professor Weston Jenkins,

My Dear Sir:—It is the unanimous verdict of the Committee consisting of Miss Struble, Miss Parker and myself that the prize should be awarded to the wash drawing, being the best in composition, feeling, values, and rendering—marked No. 1.

The first honorable mention we award to No. 22—good in composition, drawing and values—pose not so good—evidently lacking in the feeling or sentiment so well expressed in No. 1.

Second honorable mention we have thought should be given to No. 2—and there is very much to be commended in Nos. 8 and 9.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY C. FIELD,

State Normal and Model Schools.

Trenton N. J. May Twelfth, Eighteen Hundred Ninety Eight.

The names of the winner and of those who deserve honorable mention are as follows:

No. 1. The Prize—Eva C. Anderson, Wisconsin. Lillian M. Sorrenson, Art Teacher.

No. 22. First Honorable Mention.—Anton Suk, New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. Miss G. Marie LePrince, Art Instructor.

No. 2. Second Honorable.—Herman Janetzky, Illinois Institution for the Deaf. Mary C. Upham, Head Art Teacher.

No. 8. Notice—Eleanor Allen. Illinois Institution.

No. 9. Notice—Mamie Wheeler. Illinois Institution.

Full particulars of the Art Competition will appear in our June number.

THE STATE ASSOCIATION of the NEW JERSEY Deaf of New Jersey will hold its STATE ASS'N biennial meeting at Asbury Park, OF DEAF on Saturday, July 2d, having secured MUTES. for that day the use of the superb Educational Hall.

We trust that the meeting will be largely attended, and that all the deaf persons in the state will join the Association. It does not need to be stated again that any body of persons, who have in common important interests, tastes or associations, will find advantage in forming themselves into a society, and working together for the ends they wish to secure. In the case of the deaf, the mere sight of a meeting carried on in parliamentary order and with evident intelligence and gentlemanly conduct, is a powerful influence in raising, in general respect, the whole class to which they belong.

With a view to interesting our readers in this meeting, and perhaps increasing the attendance,

we have taken some pains to present in this number a pictorial and descriptive sketch of this famous resort, which combines in a degree unsurpassed anywhere the charms of a health-giving climate, the inspiration of great numbers, opportunities for sport of every description, a social atmosphere hospitable to all comers, and the guarantee of good order in the absence of the disorderly element, which often spoils all enjoyment of a place "where every prospect pleases."

The management of this school are deeply interested in the welfare of the deaf in the state, and, while not in any way identified with this body, will watch its success with great pleasure, and regard every instance of the advance of this class in intelligence and prosperity as another justification of the policy of the state in liberally providing for the education of our deaf children.

We trust that the meeting will be marked by an unselfish desire to work for the common good of all the deaf, and that harmony and wisdom will mark its proceedings.

The last two years have been "off CONVENTIONS years," as far as meetings of teachers of the deaf are concerned.

This season, activity is resumed, and we are to have a meeting of the Convention, the last week of July, at the Ohio Institution at Columbus, and our work is to be represented by a section in the meeting of the National Educational Association, which meets at Washington, the first week of July.

The meeting of the Convention promises to be one of unusual interest. Preparations have been made to have all branches of our work represented, and the central situation of the place of meeting, as well as the fact that the Convention meets now after a three years' recess, should ensure a full attendance.

The meeting at Washington we regard as no less important, at least in its bearing on the educational side of our work. In our opinion, we have hitherto failed to make as much progress as we might have made, by reason of a feeling that we should keep our work and our workers isolated from the general educational current. This feeling we consider a great mistake. It is true that our work is a specialty and that special training is necessary for it. Yet all the more is it necessary that one who undertakes it should have a general training in the educational profession, before receiving his special training in this department of the work. The greatest obstacle to progress in the education of the deaf to-day is, we think, the notion, so widely spread, that the great essential for successful teaching is a thorough knowledge of the sign-language and facility with finger-spelling on the one hand, or, on the other, dexterity in getting the desired vocal sounds from the pupil. We need to have our horizon broadened by a study of the conditions which are common to us with other teachers, and by tracing to their source in the universal principles of mental action the special rules which we may have found out in an empirical way as applying to our peculiar class of pupils. We would by all means keep our own organization and would have our own meetings and our own authorized organs of publication, but we would also by all means keep prominent the truth that our work is but a branch of the great work of education, and that "other foundation can no man lay than that is laid," in the laws of the human mind, in which, as well as in feeling and sympathy, all we, deaf and hearing alike, are brethren.

N. E. A. MEETING. We have received from the Committee in charge of Department 16 of the N. E. A. (that having the education of the deaf) a handsome

and complete circular of information, in pamphlet form, as to the meeting in Washington this summer. Arrangements have been made with all the railroads for selling round-trip tickets at a single fare, plus two dollars. This extra sum goes to the Association and makes the purchaser a member for the next year. The return ticket is good until the 15th of July, but by paying a fee of fifty cents the time may be extended to August 31st.

Our department will hold its meetings in the Franklin School building, at 13th and K streets—a very convenient location and one free from disturbance by the noise of a crowded business street.

The meeting will be one of much interest, and the city of Washington offers the visitor enough to keep him busy in sight-seeing all summer. Besides, arrangements for excursions, at reduced rates, to points of interest in the vicinity have been or will be made.

Teachers seeking either pleasure or profit or both will do well to plan for attendance on this meeting.

SOME LATE PUBLICATIONS.

REPRESENTATIVE DEAF PERSONS of the United States of America. Edited and Published by James E. Gallaher Instructor in the Chicago Public Schools.

In this octavo volume of about 200 pages Mr. Gallaher has brought together sketches of about a hundred and fifty deaf persons who have been successful in various callings requiring some special ability or skill, and who are very generally known among the deaf of the whole country. In most cases the portrait is given with the biographical sketch, and the majority of the faces delineated are certainly above the average in comeliness and in apparent intelligence and force.

The occupations in which these persons have achieved success cover a rather narrow range, as might be expected, and about a third or more are engaged as teachers of the Deaf, including those who give instruction in printing and in other mechanic arts.

One, Mr. Robert Patterson, is the Principal of the Ohio Institution—one of the largest schools for the Deaf in this country.

Art, in the departments of painting and sculpture, has several followers, among whom Mr. Douglas Tilden and Mr. H. H. Moore are names that stand in the front rank and are so acknowledged by the highest authority.

Architecture is another profession combining the artist's perception of beauty and the engineer's scientific knowledge, and we find a few promising entries in this class.

The branches of artistic artisanship, such as photography, engraving and the like, are quite fully, and as we can say from personal knowledge of much of the work, very ably represented.

A few men have developed talents as inventors and other have built up a manufacturing business and we find an analytical chemist, a lawyer, several who write for the periodical press and two editors of papers for the general public.

There are several ordained clergymen who minister to the deaf, all of them, we believe, in the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The book is one which should be in the library of every school for the deaf, and which every

FOREIGN ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE TOMB OF THE POET GRAY.

THE cut which we give in our series of Foreign Illustrations, is the tomb of the poet Gray, in the church-yard at Stoke Pogis, England. Although his name is familiar to most of us only as the author of the "Elegy," and although all his poetical writings together make no more than a slender volume, yet he is likely to outlive in fame many authors of long and ambitious poems which in their time were thought sure of immortal renown.

It is true that, as the critics tell us, the thought is commonplace, and there is nothing original in the imagery. Perhaps every line of the poem can be shown to resemble very closely some line in an earlier author.



THE TOMB OF THE POET GRAY.

Yet we admire the poem and are touched by it none the less. If the view of life which it presents is commonplace, it touches a universal feeling with a simplicity and strength which mark it as a classic. As to originality.—"Every thought belongs to him who has stated it best." And the exquisite beauty of the poem in its rhythm and in the choice of words to express and to suggest the poet's thought and feeling make it a favorite alike with those of simple tastes and with those of highest culture. Homer, Shakspeare, the Bible, Burns stand this test. None but masterpieces will. In the picture we see the memorial window set in the ivy-grown wall of the old church, and, beyond the tomb of the poet that of his mother.

It was one of the best traits in Gray's character, that, shy, proud and sensitive as he was, he was always faithful and devoted to her, although in education and associations she was much below the level which he reached. The view may remind us of his own often quoted line, "The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

deaf person who has a proper interest in his class should own and should read.

THE MANUAL OF PHONOGRAPHY. By Benn Pitman and Jerome B. Howard. 355th thousand, Phonographic Institute Company, Cincinnati, cloth, \$1.

The utility of shorthand in business and professional affairs of life becomes more and more evident as time goes on. Perhaps the most striking recognition of this fact lies in the establishment of regular courses in shorthand in the high schools and business colleges of almost all our larger cities. There is, however, no necessity for any one remaining ignorant of so useful an art, even though he have no teacher, while so excellent a work for self-instruction as the Pitman-Howard Manual is in existence. This book, though it has been in use for over forty years, has been kept new and abreast of the times by frequent revision, the latest being in 1897. The subject is so logically and plainly developed that any one of ordinary intellectual grasp can readily comprehend the principles of the system, and, by faithful practice according to the directions clearly laid down, become a practical shorthand writer.

Ill fares it with the flock,
If shepherds wrangle when the wolf is nigh.
—Halidon Hill.

NOTICE.

The June number of the SILENT WORKER will be an Educational Number. This number will also contain a supplement with a fine picture of the Battleship "Maine," suitable for framing.

Every body interested in the education of the deaf should not miss a copy.

INTERMARRIAGE AND DEAFNESS.

The intermarriage of blood relations from the Royal Family to the humblest individuals has of late years been a matter of considerable interest.

With regard to deaf-mutes, statistics show, for the most part, that the closer the degree of relationship between the parents, the more numerous are the deaf-mute children born. For example, one marriage between an aunt and nephew produced eleven deaf-mutes; twenty-six marriages between first cousins produced thirty-eight deaf-mutes; forty marriages between blood relatives produced seventy-two deaf-mutes. These are important facts, which leave no doubt as to the influence of the intermarriage of blood relations in causing deaf-mutism.

On the other hand we have several cases of two deaf-mutes in a family, and one in which there are six, and in none of these cases does any relationship exit.

We are, however, strongly of opinion that all consanguineous marriages should be avoided.—*Our Deaf and Dumb.*

School - Room.

Conducted by R. B. Lloyd, A.B.

Reproduction Exercises.

The exercises for reproduction consist of newspaper clippings which are distributed to the pupils or written on the blackboard. A reasonable time is allowed for the pupils to read and ascertain the meaning. The clippings are then withdrawn and the pupils reproduce them in their own language.

(Original.)

Two-year-old Mary Sindel, of Passaic, was drowned in four inches of water at her parents' home on Monday afternoon. The child's mother was washing and the little tot wanted to wash, too. She secured some small pieces of rags and, unnoticed by her mother, went into a rear room, where stood a tin wash-boiler with four inches of water covering the bottom. Mrs. Sindel had to go up-stairs, and when she came back she found her child standing on its head in the wash-boiler. The mother quickly pulled out the little one, but it was too late, as she was dead, sufficient water to cause death from asphyxiation having passed into the child's mouth and nose. The rags that the youngster had evidently tried to wash in the boiler were clutched tightly in the little hands, and they told the tale of how the accident occurred.

(Reproduced.)

Mary Sindel was drowned in four inches of water at her home the other day. Her mother was washing and the little child wanted to wash, too. She got some rags and went into a rear room, where stood a tin wash-boiler with four inches of water in it. Mrs. Sindel went up-stairs and when she came back, she saw her child standing on her head in the wash-boiler. Quickly she pulled her out, but it was too late. She was dead. She was two years old. She lived in Passaic, N. J.

(Original.)

Three-year-old George Rosser was playing in the kitchen at No. 64 Adams street, Hoboken, on Thursday, while his mother was washing clothes. The boy, seated on the cover of a tin wash-boiler, lost his balance and fell head-long into the scalding hot water. Mrs. Rosser quickly took him out. He was badly scalded about the head and the upper portion of his body. It is feared the burns will prove fatal.

(Reproduced.)

George Rosser was three years of age. He lived at No. 64 Adams street, Hoboken. While his mother was washing clothes, the boy sat on the cover of a tin wash-boiler. He lost his balance and fell into the hot water in the wash-boiler. Quickly Mrs. Rosser took him out. His head was badly scalded. It is feared that he will die from the burns.

A. P.

Pupil's Compositions.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

November 19 is the birthday of James A. Garfield. He was born at Orange, O., in 1831. He was the son of a poor farmer, and when a boy drove horses on the tow-path of a canal. He was a very studious boy like Abraham Lincoln and fitted himself for college. When the Civil War began he entered the Union army as a colonel. He became brigadier general in 1862. In 1880 he was elected President of the United States. He was shot by an assassin in Washington, July 2, 1881, and died at Long Branch, N. J., September 19th, 1881.

A. G.

There once was a real bad boy who liked to tease everybody. Once he put a tack on his

grandpa's chair, point up. His grandpa came out with a book in his hand. He did not notice the tack. He sat down on it and jumped up immediately yelling with pain. He dropped his book and his hat flew off. Harry stood behind the chair laughing and pointing to the tack, as if it were a good joke.

I don't think this story is true, because if I got frightened my hair would not stand on end and my hat fly off.

G. B. L.



PICTURE OF STATUE.

This picture represents the statue of Liberty. The statue stands on Bedloe's Island in New York harbor. She holds a torch in her upraised hand, which is lighted by electricity. It gives light at night over all the bay around. The statue was presented to the United States by the people of France, in 1885. It is about 150 feet high and cost about \$40,000.

Arithmetic.

I

(Solutions by pupils in Advanced Class.)

A man brought a horse Oct. 3, 1895, for \$147, and gave in payment his note at 6%. On June 13, 1896, he sold the horse for \$155 and took up his note. How much did he gain?

SOLUTION.

Oct. 3, 1885, to June 13, 1896, is 8 mo. 10 da. = $8\frac{1}{3}$ mo.

$\$147 \times .06 = \8.82 , int. for 1 year.

$8.82 \times 8\frac{1}{3} = \6.13 , int. for $8\frac{1}{3}$ mo.

$147 + 6.13 = \$153.13$, amt. due on note.

$155 - 153.13 = \$1.87$, gain.

On April 9, 1890, Mr. T. B. Harrison brought a farm of Mr. I. P. Hand, paying three-fourths cash and giving note for \$2000, payable in four years, at 6%, for balance.

Oct. 6, 1890, he sold Mr. Hand 175 bu. potatoes at 80 cents, turning amount on note; Nov. 3 he sold him 140 bu. wheat at \$1.10; March 14, 1891, he paid cash \$400; July 9, 1893, he sold 50 tons hay at \$13 and paid cash \$680. How much was due at maturity?

SOLUTION.

Principal April 9, 1890 \$2000.00
Int. to Oct. 6, 1890, (5 mo. 27 da.) . . . \$59.00

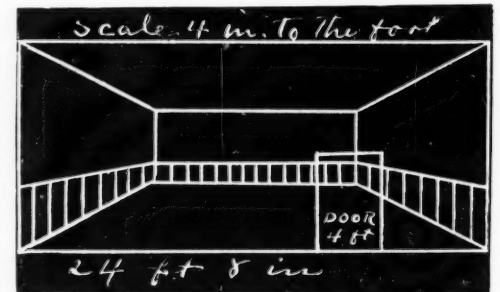
Amount \$2059.00

Payment Oct. 6, 1890	140.
Balance	\$1919.00
Int. Oct. 6, to Nov. 3, (27 da.)	8.63
Amount	\$1927.63
Payment Nov. 3	154.
Balance	\$1773.63
Int. Nov. 3 to March 14, (4 mo 11 da.)	38.73
Amount	\$1812.36
Payment March 24, 1891	400.
Balance	\$1412.36
Int. March 14 to July 9,	196.56
Amount	\$1608.92
Payment July 9	1330.
Balance	\$278.92
Int. to April 9, 1894	12.55
Amount due at maturity	\$291.47

II.

What will be the cost of wainscoting a room 24 ft., 8 in long by 14 ft., 10 in. wide, at 50 cents a sq. yd., if the wainscot is 4 ft., 6 in. high allowing 4 ft. for the door?

SOLUTION.



$$24\frac{2}{3} + 24\frac{2}{3} + 14\frac{5}{6} + 14\frac{5}{6} = 79 \text{ ft.}$$

$$79 \times 4.5 = 355.5 \text{ sq. ft.}$$

$$4 \times 4\frac{1}{2} = 18 \text{ sq. ft. to be deducted.}$$

$$355.5 - 18 = 337.5 \text{ sq. ft. of wainscoting needed.}$$

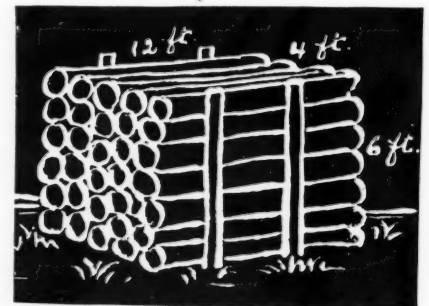
$$337.5 \div 9 = 37.5 \text{ sq. yds.}$$

$$37.5 \times .50 = \$18.75 \text{ cost.}$$

III.

What is a pile of wood 12 ft. long, 6 ft. high, 4 feet wide worth at \$4.50 per cord?

SOLUTION.



1. Find the number of cubic feet.

$$12 \times 6 \times 4 = 288 \text{ cubic feet.}$$

2. Since 128 cu. feet make a cord.

$$288 \div 128 = 2\frac{1}{4} \text{ cords in the pile.}$$

3. Find the worth of the cords.

$$\begin{array}{r} 225 \\ \$450 \times 2\frac{1}{4} = 450 \times \frac{9}{4} = 20.25 = \$10.12\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

worth of $2\frac{1}{4}$ cords.

FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN"

A Little Paper Printed for The Pupils of the New Jersey School.

Wednesday, March 23.

Last Monday the pupils in class VI. each gave one cent to Mrs. Keeler. Minnie Bogart wrote a letter to L. L. May & Co., of St. Paul, Minnesota, for flower seeds. She sent ten cents in stamps to them. Yesterday afternoon she received a large envelope from May & Co., a colored picture of sweet peas and pansies, and a catalogue of flowers. Mr. Newcomb will make a flower-bed in the yard for this class, then he will put the flower-seeds in this bed. We expect to have many flowers after a while. The names of the flowers are Sweet Peas, Calendula, Nigella, Astera, Godertia, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Sweet Alyssum, Poppies, Pinks, Zinnias, Petunias, Mignonette, Snapdragon, Pansy, Sweet William, Portulacca. The above was written by little Wesley Breece.

Thursday, 24.

Messrs. Lloyd and Porter are taking part in the chess contest offered by the New York Sun.

Mr. Porter has a letter from Mr. Robert Grant, of Livingston Manor, N. Y., who visited this school some time ago. He has steady work in a cabinet-shop and has been acting as foreman for about six months, with as many as fifty men under him.

Some time ago Mr. Jenkins bought a dwarf orange tree and potted it. Now it has blossomed and has a number of beautiful and fragrant white flowers. You know that orange blossoms are a sign of a wedding. Who will it be? There are so many attractive ladies in the school that it is hard to tell which one will be the bride.

Mrs. Jenkins heard from her friends in Havana. The condition of the poor is dreadful. The ladies have turned their large house into a soup kitchen and dispensary. They feed a great many poor people every day and vaccinate many of them. The Spanish government is very careless. They do not have the people vaccinated and in consequence hundreds of them die from the small-pox.

Messrs. Whitney and Porter nearly lost their wheels while in Bordentown the other day. They stood their wheels up against a summer house on the brow of a steep bank, while they went into the cave now famous in history as the hiding place of Joseph Bonaparte. When they emerged from the cave their wheels were gone, but a little search found them inside of a house near by. The people who took their wheels wanted to see who they were, as they were trespassing on private grounds. Now the kodak fiends are congratulating themselves on the recovery of their wheels.

Friday, 25.

The boys in the wood-working shop are going to make some boxes for flowers for the school. They will be filled and put on the piazza.

Saturday, 26.

Donald Jenkins has been put on the team of his class in base-ball. He will play in the catcher's position.

Mrs. Myers kindly made some jelly and sent it to Juny Jenkins. He relished it very much, and sent his thanks to her.

Mr. Newcomb is busy now at gardening. He has uncovered the flower-beds and pruned the rose bushes. The grass is coming up nicely on the bare spots, where he sowed the seed last autumn. Some of the boys will help him every day.

Yesterday Mr. Hearnen was up town with the horse and he went into a store for a minute, leaving the horse untied. When he came out the horse was gone. He looked all over for him, but could not see him. At last he saw the horse way up the street. He had followed a wagon loaded with hay, so as to get his dinner free.

Monday, 28.

Yesterday evening Mr. Lloyd lectured to the pupils, as Mr. Jenkins wanted to stay with his son. The lecture was very interesting.

This morning Katie Kimple brought a twig of Japan quince to Mr. Jenkins with the blossoms open on it. He will take it to his sick son.

Lily Johnson's father has decided to take her out of school April 3rd. He has moved to New York State and next year he will send her to school there.

This afternoon Mrs. Swartz is going to take the girls, by invitation of Miss Trask, to see the exercises of the girls at the Normal School. They will be much interested to see them.

Mr. Jenkins got a letter this morning from Miss Bunting, in Georgia. She writes that the roses are in full bloom, and the weather is like summer. She has been quite sick since she got there, but she is getting better. She sends her regards to every one and hopes her pupils are doing well.

Tuesday, 29.

Dennis McGarry writes that he has got a job at carpentering, and has bought a bicycle. He ought to make a pretty good workman, if he does his best.

We made a mistake in saying in the SILENT WORKER that Harry Smith was with McCrellish & Quigley. He is working for the firm of Cresce & Roberts, and is doing very well. He is glad he learned printing.

This morning Miss Vail asked Mr. Jenkins to give Class I, who are studying about the Civil War, some account of army life, from his own experience. They were much interested, and said it made it seem more real to them.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Swartz took twenty of the girls to the Normal School, to see the drill, by invitation of Miss Trask. The drill was very fine, and the girls enjoyed it very much. They will try to improve so they can do as well as the Normal School pupils. The girls behaved with perfect propriety and appeared very nice and lady-like.

Thursday, 31.

A box of plants was received yesterday. Mr. Newcomb will set them out to-day.

The paper says that the team of Gallaudet College played a game of base-ball with the Georgetown College. The Georgetown team won by the score of 11 to 3.

Miss Bockee is at school again this morning. Every one in her household has been sick—her sister, herself, her sister-in-law and her nephew. They are all better now.

The little pupils are delighted with the small stove which Mr. Hearnen has set up in Mrs. Porter's room. He is going to get some cooking utensils, such as frying-pans, griddles, kettles, etc., so they can cook some things to eat. The stove will cook as well as a large one. They can learn how to make cake.

Charles Schliff deserves high praise for his faithfulness and skill as monitor in Miss Bockee's room during her absence. He kept the little children in good order, and kept them interested.

Friday, April 1.

A gang of men are at work on Chestnut avenue breaking up the pavement. They are going to lay gas-pipes for the new gas company.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Newcomb set out some flower plants under Mr. Jenkins' direction. If they do well, they will bloom from June to November, and will live year after year. They are called gaillardias, phlox and veronica.

The men are digging a trench in the yard from the rear of the east side of the main building to the industrial. It is to lay the pipe to carry the drinking water after it has been boiled, so that the pupils can have good water to drink when they are at work.

Yesterday the painters were at work in the bath-room repairing the damage caused by the fire. They had to scrape the old paint off before they could put the new paint on. The old paint was badly blistered. They had to burn it off with a gasoline lamp and then scrape it off with a chisel.

This morning Ethel Collins played a good joke on the girls. She called them an hour before the time and told them to hurry or they would be late. They dressed in a great hurry and when they were in line, she told them that it was the First of April and that they were "April fishes," and they could go and play for an hour. They were vexed, but they had to laugh.

Saturday, 2.

The men from Katzenbach's who are laying the pipe for the drinking water to the industrial building are making good progress. They have the trench finished all the way.

Lily Johnson leaves school for good tomorrow. Her father will meet her at Jersey City and will take her to his home. He has moved out of the state, and now lives at Austerlitz, N. Y. Next year she will go to school in New York.

Yesterday the workmen came from the Furniture Company to put up the new book-cases in the reception room. They are made of ash and are very handsome. When finished, they will give room for all our new books. The men will finish setting them up to-day.

Monday, 4.

The men have finished laying the pipes in the yard and the trench is filled up.

Messrs. Bowker, Purcell, Smith and Nutt visited the school last evening to see their friends among the boys.

George Wainwright's grandmother died last Saturday. She was quite old. Her funeral will take place tomorrow.

Mr. Jenkins had a chill yesterday, so Mr. Lloyd took his place in the chapel in the evening. He spoke about the possible war between the United States and Spain.

Tuesday, 5.

Mercer Myers is sick again with pneumonia. We are sorry. He had just recovered from sickness which had kept him in bed some time.

George Wainwright's grandmother will be interred this afternoon at Greenwood Cemetery.

Mr. Jenkins is not well enough to come to the school in this weather. Weston Jenkins, Jr., is better, Ruth is not herself and Van has the earache.

Miss Bunting is suffering from blood poisoning in one hand. She pricked her finger with a needle while sewing with green silk and her hand has become badly swollen.

Wednesday, 6.

The pupils are all nearly well of their vaccination.

Mr. Jenkins is much better and will be out again in a day or two.

Mrs. Myers received a letter from Miss Bunting this morning. She is much better and will soon return. She says the country down there is beautiful and the roses are in bloom. The storm did not extend there.

Thursday, 7.

Mr. Jenkins came over to the school for a little while yesterday afternoon.

Miss Tilson has resumed her duties to-day. We are glad to see her again.

Quite a number of the pupils will go home this afternoon for Easter. They will return on Monday.

Marvin Hunt is making good progress in the printing-office as a jobber. With steady application and lots of practice he ought to become expert.

Monday, 11.

Weston Jenkins, Jr., is getting better all the time. He is not able to sit up yet, but he has no fever.

Miss Bunting left her friend's in Georgia on Saturday. She went to New York and she expects to be here again on Wednesday.

Louis Henrich went home this morning. We are very sorry that it was necessary to have him go on account of his health. He is a pleasant fellow.

Most of the pupils who went home for Easter are coming back this morning. Many of them have loads of lovely Easter flowers. They had a nice time at home.

Yesterday the air was balmy and hundreds of people were out on their bicycles. Many of them were caught in the shower which came up in the afternoon. Mr. Harry Smith was here in the afternoon. He has bought a new wheel which has a gear of 87. Lewis Carty rode up from his home in Florence.

Last evening Mr. Jenkins was not able to come over to school. The pupils went into the chapel, by request of the boys, and Mr. Casella and Mr. Gallagher talked to them. They told first some fairy stories and then about affairs in Cuba.

Tuesday, 12.

Mr. Lloyd has put a lot of new books in the book case. They look nice.

Mrs. Jenkins came over to the school a little while yesterday. We have not seen her for a long time and all were glad to see her.

Orders were given to hoist "Old Glory" this morning. Everybody likes to see the "stars and stripes" floating in the breeze. It makes us feel patriotic.

Wednesday, 13.

Miss Tilson is now well enough to teach again. She has gained flesh since she has been sick. Her mother is still with her.

Weston Jenkins, Jr., is getting better. The doctor allows him to eat soft food, and says he will be able to sit up in a few days.

Mr. Lloyd has put a lot of the nicest books in the new book cases in the reception-room. It will be very convenient for the teachers and officers.

Almost all the pupils who went home for Easter returned in due time. They had a nice time at home. Many of them got new Easter clothes.

The boys are eager to play base-ball every day, now that the weather is warm. The gymnasium work will be lightened, but Mr. Sharp does not want to let the boys forget what they have learned. He will give them enough drill to keep it fresh.

Miss Bunting came back to school this morning. Every one was glad to see her. She looks very well. She said that the weather in Georgia has been delightful. The peaches are already as large as walnuts. They had no frost or snow while she was there.

Thursday, 14.

Adrian Borrebach wants to get work as a carpenter in Newark or New York. His father will try to get a place for him.

The hyacinths are now in full bloom in the beds. They are white or pink or blue. The tulips will soon be in bloom.

Yesterday Mr. Newcomb made a flower-bed for the pupils of Mrs. Keeler's class. They will sow flower-seeds and will have some pretty flowers.

Mr. Sharp is much gratified with the improvement the boys have made in gymnasium drill this season. They have taken hold in earnest and have done very well.

Tuesday afternoon Miss Vail attended a lecture by Supervising Principal Gregory on the kindergarten. She said the lecture was interesting and instructive.

Yesterday Mr. Porter had a call from a deaf gentleman named Smilean. He is a graduate of the Ohio School for Deaf-Mutes, and also of Gallaudet College. He is at present studying for the ministry at the Divinity School in Philadelphia.

Friday, 15.

Some of the tulips in the bed in front of the house are beginning to open. Some are white and some are red. They are very pretty.

Last Tuesday the Committee on Grounds and Buildings opened bids for putting down sidewalk around the school grounds. The old brick sidewalk on Hamilton avenue is shabby. The new sidewalk will be very nice.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Sharp went into the woods and got a large bunch of trailing arbutus. The flowers are pretty and are deliciously scented. He sent some to Weston Jenkins, Jr., who appreciated them highly and sent his thanks to the giver.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Breece, the grandparents of Wesley and Clara, came to the school to see them. The children were delighted. Mr. and Mrs. Breece said that they were much pleased to see how much the children had improved. Mr. Jenkins told them that Wesley and Clara are very bright and good children.

Saturday, 16.

Mercer Myers and Weston Jenkins, Jr., are both practically well again, but, of course, they are weak. The latter expects to sit up for the first time tomorrow.

Miss Conger's sister telephoned her yesterday that her mother was ill. Miss Conger has gone home. She will return on Monday. We hope her mother is not seriously ill.

Last evening Mr. Jenkins told the pupils about the preparations for war, and then told them a story by Rudyard Kipling. He has lately bought a set of Kipling's works for the library.

Monday, 18.

Miss Conger writes to Mrs. Myers that her mother's illness is not serious, and that she will return to-day.

The magnolia bush in the front yard is coming into bloom. It has beautiful pink flowers, which are sweetly perfumed.

Saturday evening Mr. Casella entertained the pupils with a sort of fairy story. They were much interested.

ALL SORTS.

THE ARKANSAS DEAF-MUTE ASSOCIATION will meet in Clarksville, Ark., June 8, 9 and 10th, 1898.

THE OHIO INSTITUTION, last month, entertained the State Officers and members of the General Assembly.

ELECTRIC LIGHT has taken the place of oil lamps in the North Dakota School for the Deaf, at Devil's Lake.

WILLIE WARE, a graduate of the Arkansas School, manages six looms in a cotton factory at Natchez, Miss.

THE CLERIC LITERARY ASSOCIATION of Philadelphia, celebrated its thirty-third year of existence on April 14th.

THE GRADUATES and former pupils of the Indiana Institution will hold a reunion at the State School at the close of school.

THE GERMAN DEAF-MUTE CLUB, of New York city, has abandoned its contemplated excursion this coming summer on account of the war.

MR. THOMAS DAVIDSON, the well-known deaf-mute artist, has now pictures in Southport, Oldham and Bradford Corporation Art Exhibition.—*Ephphatha*.

THE ARKANSAS INSTITUTION, as well as the Blind School, the State House and the State Hospital, is lighted by electricity furnished by the State Prison.

THE KANSAS SCHOOL has an industrial kitchen in which the girls are taught to cook. The officers' tables are occasionally supplied with cake made by them.

WITHIN twenty-five years, the Rev. A. W. Mann, the well-known deaf-mute missionary, has solemnized 86 marriages, baptized 770 persons and confirmed 755.

THE DEAF-MUTES in New York city raised over \$200 at a fair in aid of the Gallaudet Home. It was managed and patronized almost entirely by the deaf themselves.

THE following schools for the deaf have barber shops conducted by one or two of the pupils:—Kansas, Iowa, Mt. Airy (Penn.), Alabama and (Fanwood) New York.

THE 21ST Biennial Convention of the New England Gallaudet Association of the Deaf will be held at Portland, Me., Monday and Tuesday, August 29 and 30, 1898.

BRICKLAYING, plastering, paper-hanging and kalsomining have been added to the industries taught at the Arkansas School. This school also has added a gymnasium.

THE students of Gallaudet College are preparing for the field-day contest to be held by the Intercollegiate Athletic Association at Baltimore, on the 21st of this month.

THE BELLEVILLE SCHOOL has had a new electric light plant put in recently. The school is one of the best fitted up in America and it is also one of the most progressive.—*The Messenger*.

MRS. MILLS' school for the deaf in China will be reopened. Prof. Westervelt, of the Rochester School, still receives subscriptions from American friends to help along the good work.

THE MAYOR OF BARROW has presented the Royal Humane Society's certificate to a deaf-mute young man, Hugh Campbell, for his gallantry in saving the life of a drowning man in Ramsden Dock.

THE KENTUCKY SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, at Danville, celebrated its 75th anniversary on the 12th of last April. The *Standard* published a history of the school with illustrations of past and present superintendents.

WILLIAM DEEGAN, who graduated from the St. Joseph's Institution, at Westchester, and recently was appointed Supervisor at the same school, has, like Charles E. Green, of Brooklyn, regained his hearing, but strange to say both of these gentlemen prefer the society of deaf-mutes.

THE DEAF of Arkansas are making a fund for the purchase of a monument to the memory of the late Mr. Rufus H. Lamb, who was for so long a valued teacher of the deaf in that state. They have made a beginning of \$58.95, intending to raise \$200 for the purpose.—*Deaf-Mute Voice*.

THE agricultural department of the Missouri University will henceforth admit to its doors the graduates of the school for the deaf. This and Minnesota are the only two States allowing the deaf to enjoy this privilege. Other States should make an effort for the extension of this liberty to their deaf students.—*Kansas Star*.

DR. E. M. GALLAUDET will present to Gallaudet College on Presentation Day in May the bust of De l'Epee which he received from the deaf of France not long ago. It is likely that the deaf of the United States will reciprocate by presenting them with a bust of Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet in 1900, as a subscription is already on foot for that purpose.

THE BILL providing for the admission of blind deaf-mutes into the Ohio School is now a law. Pupils of this class cannot enter the institution earlier than their fourth year, and they may remain fifteen years. No fixed compensation for teachers of these pupils is named, the amount being left with the the superintendent and trustees to decide upon.—*Kentucky Standard*.

THE BIBLE CLASS of All Souls' Church made an offering of \$20 for missions last Sunday. It is to be equally divided between the Memorial Fund of \$100 in recognition of the services of the late Rev. Dr. Langford, General Secretary of the Board of Missions; the Philadelphia City Mission; the Italian Mission; and the Church of the Crucifixion for Colored People—both in Phila.—*Mt. Airy World*.

STOKE-ON-TRENT has a deaf-mute resident who served under the late General Middleton, Commander of the Imperial Forces against the rebels under Riel. This settler attracted the notice of Gen. Middleton by his superior marksmanship during the operations against Riel's Indians, and was commended in the General's despatches to the Government, which thereupon made him a free grant of 160 acres of land.—*Ephphatha*.

THE Washington correspondent of the *Deaf-Mutes' Register* in his last letter, says: The many friends of H. C. Merrill, '96, will be pleased to learn of his latest success. It is nothing less than an appointment as an observer in the Weather Bureau. In consequence of his promotion he will not remain in this city, but will go to San Francisco, Cal., where he will enter upon his new duties at the beginning of April.

PEOPLE should learn to keep their hands off the ears of others when they are administering punishment or "seeking a little fun." Edison, in the *Ladies' Home Journal*, tells the cause of his deafness. He was standing on the platform of a railroad station where a freight train was unloading. One of the crew of the train, as a joke, lifted young Edison from his feet by his ears, rupturing the drums of both ears.—*Lone Star Weekly*.

THE fiftieth anniversary of the organization of a society for the intellectual and moral advancement of the deaf of Berlin, Germany, will be celebrated in that city on April 30th. Invitations have been sent to all European Societies of the Deaf to participate. The first president of the society was Mr. Edward Fuerstenberg, who held office until his death. He died many years ago, and was honored by the deaf of Berlin with a monument.—*Deaf-Mutes' Journal*.

WORK upon the new building at the Virginia school, at Staunton, says "Ritter," in the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*, is progressing finely. It will be four stories high, 50x50 feet, and stands on the west side of the chapel, between the boys' side and the shop building—where the big fountain has heretofore stood. The pond has been filled in. In 1858 such a building, standing in the same place, was destroyed by fire. Upon the first floor of the new structure will be a gymnasium, the

second floor will be divided into class rooms and the two remaining floors will be sleeping apartments. It is thought that the new building will allow accommodations for about 75 or 100 pupils. The north end of the big dining hall has been knocked out and a considerable addition is being made to that side of the establishment. The building and the incident improvements will be completed by the opening of school in September next.



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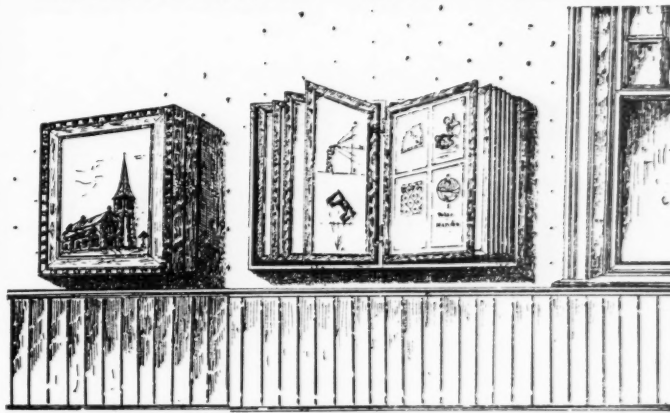
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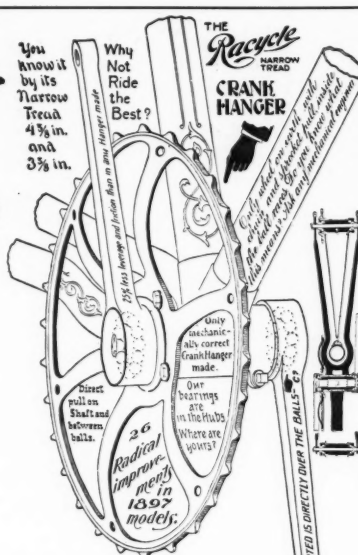
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